

B O R O U G H O F B R I D G N O R T H

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1962



B O R O U G H O F B R I D G N O R T H

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

1962

Medical Officer of Health

Margaret H. F. Turnbull,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health
Inspector

W. L. Booy, A.M.I.Mun.E.,
A.I.A.S.

Additional Public Health
Inspector

A. G. Williams, M.A.P.H.I.
M.R.S.H.

CONTENTS OF REPORT

Section A - Statistics

Section B - General Provision of Health Services

Section C - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section D - Housing

Section E - Food

Section F - Infectious Diseases



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28949006>

B O R O U G H O F B R I D G N O R T H

College House,
Bridgnorth.

November, 1963.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of
Bridgnorth Corporation.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

As in previous years the Sections on Sanitary Circumstances, Housing, and Food Inspection have been contributed by the Public Health Inspectors. Their assistance in this connection is much appreciated.

Brief reference to some of the main points in the various Sections may be helpful by way of introduction.

- 1) The year was notable for the excellence of all the health statistics.

The number of live births was by far the highest during the 13 years for which records are readily available. The Birth Rate was likewise the highest during that period and was well above the 1962 average for the country as a whole.

There were no still-births and no maternal mortality, and the Death Rate was well below the national average.

- 2) Also remarkable was the virtual absence of the notifiable infectious diseases; only one notification was received during the entire twelve months.
- 3) The construction of houses for sale represented a new venture in Council policy. The pilot scheme on the Sydney Cottage Estate extension comprised 10 houses, and building commenced during the year.

Work also began on the construction of 18 other units of accommodation, for letting, on the same estate.

The previous high rate of private building continued, with the completion of 96 houses and the commencement of a further 51.

- 4) Another new venture in 1962 was the introduction of the "paper sack system" of refuse collection on the new Well Meadow Estate.

This helped to relieve the ever increasing pressure on the normal refuse collection service, and might with advantage be extended to other parts of the town in the future.

- 5) The proposed sewerage scheme for Danesford and Quatford again received a great deal of consideration by the Council and its consulting Engineers throughout 1962. The year closed, however, without any final decision having been reached on this most urgent and important matter.

This is most disappointing, and indeed is almost the only doleful note in what has otherwise been a most encouraging Annual Report to write.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to all those who have assisted in the preparation of this report, and in particular to Mr. W.L. Booy, Mr. A.G. Williams (who resigned his appointment in March 1963) and to Miss A. Gray our Clerical Assistant. Their willing co-operation and help in all matters throughout the year is also gratefully acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

MARGARET H.F. TURNBULL

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION ASTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONSGENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough in acres	-	2,645
Estimated Population (mid-1962)	-	7,840
Number of Inhabited Houses	-	2,726
Rateable Value of Borough (at 31.12.62)	-	£111,622
Estimated Product of 1d Rate (at 31.12.62)	-	£460

VITAL STATISTICS1. POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough at mid-1962 was 7,840 - an increase of 350 on the corresponding figure for 1961.

The natural increase in population for the year was 104 (i.e. the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths). This is the highest natural increase during the 13 years for which records are available.

Estimated Mid-Year Population: 1950-1962

Year	Population	Natural Increase of Population
1950	6,160	34
1951	6,158	3
1952	6,045	18
1953	6,133	29
1954	6,270	61
1955	6,320	21
1956	6,330	27
1957	6,430	43
1958	6,460	34
1959	6,540	37
1960	6,700	55
1961	7,510	53
1962	7,840	104

2. BIRTHS(a) Live Births

There were 181 live births in the Borough in 1962, 28 more than in the previous year and the highest number during the past 13 years. Of the 181, 6 were illegitimate (3.3%)

The Birth-Rate for the year (standardised for comparison with the corresponding Rate for other areas) was 21.9 per 1000 of the population, which is considerably higher than the national average of 18.0 live births per 1000 of population.

LIVE BIRTHS 1962

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total Live Births
Male	98	5	103
Female	77	1	78
Total	175	6	181
Rate per 1000 of population	22.3	0.8	23.1

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	23.1
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	21.9
Birth Rate for England and Wales, 1962	18.0

LIVE BIRTHS 1950 - 1962

Year	No. of live Births	No. of illegitimate live births	Standardised birth-rate per 1,000 of popln.
1950	127	6	21.7
1951	102	4	17.1
1952	117	5	20.0
1953	105	7	17.8
1954	128	8	20.4
1955	116	4	18.4
1956	103	3	16.3
1957	108	4	16.8
1958	124	4	19.2
1959	124	3	19.0
1960	144	7	21.5
1961	153	4	19.3
1962	181	6	21.9

(b) Still Births

For the first year since 1953, the Borough had no Still-Births.

The Still-Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 18.1 per 1,000 total births (i.e. live births and still-births combined).

STILL BIRTHS 1950 - 1962

Year	No. of Live births	No. of still births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births
1950	127	6	45.1
1951	102	4	37.7
1952	117	0	Nil
1953	105	0	Nil
1954	128	6	44.8
1955	116	2	16.9
1956	103	2	19.0
1957	108	6	52.6
1958	124	1	8.0
1959	124	3	23.6
1960	144	4	27.0
1961	153	4	25.5
1962	181	0	Nil

3. DEATHS

77 of the inhabitants of the Borough died during 1962, 23 less than in 1961.

The various causes of death are detailed in the Annual Return of the Registrar-General which appears overleaf. Conditions affecting the Heart and Circulatory System again accounted for the greatest number of the deaths (49.3% of the total), and Malignant Disease was responsible for 20.8%. Of the 16 deaths from Malignant disease, 4 were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

The Standardised Death-Rate for the year was 8.9 per 1000 of the population which is well below the average for the country as a whole.

Deaths 1962

Male	-	36
Female	-	41
Total	-	77

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population	-	24.8
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 of population	-	8.9
Death Rate for England and Wales, 1962	-	11.9

Deaths 1950 - 62

Year	No. of Deaths	Standardised Death Rate Per 1,000 of population.
1950	93	12.8
1951	99	13.4
1952	101	13.8
1953	76	10.4
1954	67	8.9
1955	95	12.5
1956	76	9.7
1957	65	7.7
1958	90	11.0
1959	87	10.8
1960	89	11.2
1961	100	12.1
1962	77	8.9

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	1	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	5	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	6	8
18. Coronary disease, angina	6	6	12
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease	5	11	16
21. Other circulatory disease	-	2	2
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	1	3
24. Bronchitis	5	3	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2	4
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	1	1	2
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	36	41	77

4. INFANT MORTALITY

Three infants under the age of 12 months died during 1962, one more than in the previous year. Two of the three deaths occurred during the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year was 16.6 per 1000 live births which is well below the average for the country as a whole (20.7).

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, 1962

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	3	0	3
Female	0	0	0
Total	3	0	3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - 16.6
 Infant Mortality Rate, England & Wales, 1962 - 20.7

Infant Mortality 1950 - 62

Year	No. of live births	No. of infant deaths	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	I.M.R. for E & W
1950	127	5	39.4	
1951	102	0	0	29.6
1952	117	4	34.2	27.6
1953	105	3	28.6	26.8
1954	128	3	23.4	25.5
1955	116	2	17.2	24.9
1956	103	1	9.7	23.8
1957	108	1	9.3	23.0
1958	124	0	Nil	22.5
1959	124	3	24.2	22.0
1960	144	3	20.8	21.7
1961	153	2	13.1	21.4
1962	181	3	16.6	20.7

5. MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were again no deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth during 1962. None have occurred during the thirteen years for which records are available.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

No material changes in the Health Services in the area took place during 1962. Much that appears in this Section, has therefore, been recorded in previous Annual Reports, but is included for the sake of completeness.

A. HOSPITAL AND SPECIALIST SERVICES

The Hospital and Specialist Services in the district are administered by Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, through its Hospital Management Committee.

In-patient and Out-patient facilities are available at Bridgnorth and South Shropshire Infirmary, and at the various general hospitals in Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury and Kidderminster.

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Wolverhampton, or to Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury.

Since the closure of Shirlett Sanatorium in March 1961, patients with Tuberculosis have been treated at Copthorne Hospital, Cross Houses Hospital or Prestwood Sanatorium.

The elderly chronic sick are generally admitted to New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, or to Park Street Hospital, Shifnal. Waiting-lists for chronic sick beds are unfortunately very long.

B. GENERAL MEDICAL, DENTAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND SUPPLEMENTARY OPHTHALMIC SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Salop Executive Council, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.

C. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Maternal and Child Welfare.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Vaccination and Immunisation.
Ambulance Services.
Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
Domestic Help Service.

As Local Health Authority for the area, Salop County Council is responsible for the above services.

a) Maternal and Child Welfare Clinics.

- (i) Welfare Centre, Northgate.
Mondays: 1.30 - 4.30.p.m.
1st Mondays: 9.30 - 12 noon
(Immunisations and Vaccinations by appointment only.)

- (ii) St. James's Hall, Grove Estate.
4th Thursday: 1.30 - 4.30.p.m.

The attendances at both the town's clinics showed an increase on those for 1961.

This was to be expected, with the increase in development of the town and the consequent influx of young couples.

(b) Welfare Foods

There were no changes in the arrangements for the sale of Welfare Foods. These are available at the two clinics during clinic hours, at Low Town Post Office during business hours, and at 37, West Castle Street during business hours.

(c) Domiciliary Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing.

There are three District-Nurse Midwives resident in the Borough.

One Health Visitor undertakes all the Health Visiting and School Nursing duties in the Borough.

(d) Vaccination and Immunisation

Under the County Council's scheme, Vaccination against Small-Pox, and Immunisation against Whooping-Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis may be carried out by arrangement with a general practitioner, or at any Child Welfare Centre by appointment.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered each year to all children aged 11 - 13 years who are found by preliminary testing to require this protection. Only very few parents refuse their consent for this procedure, which is carried out at the schools.

(e) Ambulance Services

There were no changes in the Ambulance arrangements during the year. The Central Ambulance Depot for the County is in Shrewsbury (Tel. No. Shrewsbury 6331) and all calls for ambulances are dealt with centrally.

Two ambulances and a car for sitting cases are stationed in Bridgnorth.

(f) Domestic Help Service

The Domestic Help Office at Bridgnorth Welfare Centre is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2.15 till 4.30.p.m. (Phone No. Bridgnorth 3078).

SECTION C.

This, and the following two Sections are contributed by the Public Health Inspectors, who report as follows:-

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLIES

Water is supplied to this district by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking. Samples taken during the year, both by officers of the Undertaking and by Officers of the Salop County Council, testify to its satisfactory standards both chemically and bacteriologically.

Owing to the increased development in the town in the past few years the water supply to parts of the High Town became reduced at peak demand periods to a virtual trickle. A new trunk main, designed to improve the pressure to the affected areas was nearing completion at the end of the year, and when brought into operation this should greatly alleviate the position.

2. SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work has proceeded in a satisfactory manner at the sewage disposal works throughout the year and several good effluent analysis results were obtained.

In order to alleviate flooding which frequently occurred during periods of heavy rain in Hospital Street, a new relief sewer was constructed. This runs from the junction of the Kidderminster and Stourbridge Roads to the inspection chamber preceding the length of sewer crossing the river. The work was carried out in conjunction with a builder who intended developing the land through which the new length of sewer passed. The result was an effective relief sewer at a comparatively modest price.

3. REFUSE DISPOSAL

The refuse collection services of the Council reached a critical point during the year. The existing refuse vehicle was proving inadequate to maintain a weekly collection throughout the district, even when the men worked a considerable amount of overtime. The purchase of an additional vehicle which would only be required on one or two days per week was not an economical proposition. To relieve the situation the Council, therefore, decided that the "paper-sack system", using an open lorry for collection, should be given an experimental trial in a small area of the town.

The area chosen for this pilot scheme was the new private estate on the Well Meadow. Excellent co-operation was given by the developers of the site, and the project was initiated without difficulty in the latter months of the year.

It at once served to relieve the burden on the normal refuse collection staff, although no reliable overall assessment of the merits and demerits of the method could be made before the close of the year.

Should it prove to be a success in all respects, the Council may consider serving other areas of the town in this way in the future.

4. PEST CONTROL

The Borough share the services of a Rodent Operative with Wenlock Corporation one third of the employee's time being spent in Bridgnorth.

The year proved to be an exceptional one in this field, and the complaints received far outnumbered those of previous years. A complaint was received of rats burrowing down and eating growing root crops, and several complaints were received from what had always been considered 'clear areas'.

There appeared to be no logical reason for this increase, which one gathered from conversations with officers of other districts is fairly general throughout the country.

The majority of the contracts for pest control were renewed during the year, and the service continued to function in a satisfactory manner, despite the increased work involved.

5. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

By the provisions of Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961 the Council is responsible for ensuring the adequacy and suitability of sanitary conveniences in all factories within the Borough, and in those factories in which mechanical power is not used, is also responsible for inspecting the premises to ensure that working conditions are satisfactory.

The Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are appended separately at the end of the Report, as required by the Minister of Health.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of inhabited houses	2,726
" " Council owned Houses	711
" " Houses completed in 1962	96
(a) Council - 0	
(b) Private - 96	
" " houses under construction 31/12/62	79
(a) Council - 28	
(b) Private - 51	
" " applications for Improvement Grants, 1962	33
" " " " Improvement Grants approved	32

A start was made on the the construction of twenty-eight units of accommodation, at the Sydney Cottage Estate, during the last month of the year. Ten of these houses will be offered for sale by the Council to existing Council tenants, or persons on the housing list. This venture is in the nature of a pilot scheme to test the demand for such houses. If the demand proves sufficient, the Council will, no doubt,, consider a more ambitious scheme for future housing programmes. The other eighteen units, which are for letting, consist of six three-bedroomed houses and a block of flats containing twelve two-bedroomed units of accomo-
dation.

Private building, although slightly less than in 1961, continued at a very satisfactory rate, and indications were that this trend would continue during 1963.

FUTURE HOUSING PROGRAMME

Much consideration was given during the year to the future development of the Sydney Cottage Estate, and to the number and nature of the dwellings which should be constructed.

In July, Ministerial approval in principle was sought for the construction of 50 houses per annum in 1963/64 and 1964/65.

The Ministry was, however, unable to give any firm assurances about future programme allocations at that stage, but was prepared to consider a further allocation for the current year.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Further progress was made in the implementation of the slum clearance programme during the year and a total of twenty-four houses were submitted to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Two compulsory Purchase Orders, (the Bernard's Hill No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962, and the Listley Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order 1962), were confirmed by the Minister in September and October, respectively. The Hospital Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order 1962 had not been confirmed by the Minister at the end of

the year.

It is anticipated that a further twenty or so houses will be dealt with in 1963, and that this will see the virtual fulfilment of the slum clearance programme.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Action taken in 1962 to deal with unfit houses:-

(1)	Number of houses demolished	20
(2)	Number of houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	9
(3)	Number of unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.	
	1	
(a)	after informal action by Local Authority.	11
(b)	after formal notice under Public Health Acts.	0

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A greatly increased number of applications was received for improvement grants during the year, a reflection upon the increasing awareness of the need for higher housing standards and the determination of people to improve their living conditions wherever possible. Unfortunately, in every case, the applicants were owner/occupiers and the owners of tenanted houses generally ignored the help available. It is to be hoped that, in the not too distant future, legislation will be introduced to enable local authorities to hasten this process by the serving of notices specifying improvements required and to declare suitable areas to be "improvement areas". This move which would have far reaching effects in providing first class housing standards in these areas which have been described as the "twilight areas" i.e. where conditions do not warrant clearance as slums but where nevertheless, the general environment is gradually deteriorating.

The Housing Committee continued their policy of improving pre-war houses, and the majority had been improved by the end of the year.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MEAT INSPECTION

The 1st January 1962 was the recommended date on which all slaughterhouses in the Borough had to comply with the standard laid down in the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Regulations made under that Act.

Of the three previously existing slaughterhouses in the town, only one was capable of being brought up to the required standards.

Most extensive alterations to the building were necessary, together with the installation of new equipment and fittings throughout.

Work was commenced during the year, but owing to the inclement weather of the latter months and to various other delays, the job could not be completed by the close of the year.

In consequence no slaughtering could be carried out in the Borough during 1962.

2. FOOD PREMISES

All of the food premises in the district were inspected in accordance with the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, during the course of the year. The following table shows the results of such inspections.

Type of Premises	No. within District	No. of Visits	No. of Notices Served	No. of Notices complied with	Notices Outstanding
Cafes	15	28	9	9	-
Grocers	27	41	10	8	2
Dairies	2	5	1	1	-
Confectioners	17	22	3	3	-
Bakehouses	2	7	2	2	-
Fish & Chip shops	5	8	-	-	-
Green Grocers	12	14	1	1	-
Butchers	10	23	7	7	-
Licensed Premises	33	71	27	26	1
Totals	123	219	60	57	3

As a result of the notices served, one cafe was demolished and rebuilt, one public house was closed, and one dairy was closed. Plans for extensive alterations were submitted in respect of the three premises where notices were still outstanding.

3. FOOD COMPLAINTS

Three complaints concerning the sale of unfit food were received during the year.

a) Sale of maggot-infested bacon

This complaint was thoroughly investigated and, as a result of consultations with the management of the shop concerned, rigorous precautions were taken to prevent any future complaints of a like nature. The Council decided that the firm, (who had co-operated most fully in the investigations) should on this occasion be warned, but if any like complaint was received in the future, legal proceedings at which the warning letter would be produced as evidence, would be instituted.

b) Sale of pikelets in a mouldy condition

On investigation it was apparent that this occurrence was the result of a breakdown in the rotational sale procedure at the retail shop. Advice was given to the shop manager, and the great importance of rotational sales, with information being to hand as to the length of time which perishable goods had been in the shop, was emphasised. The Council decided that a warning letter along the lines described above should be sent.

c) Sale of Canned Grapefruit containing "off white" particles

On examination and analysis the "off white" particles proved to be crystals which formed during storage of products such as canned grapefruit. Since these crystals are completely harmless if consumed, the Council decided to take no action in this case.

4. INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

The following quantities of food were found, on examination, to be unfit for human consumption, and consequently condemned. It was transported, by Council transport, from the respective shops direct to the refuse tip, and disposed of by deep burying. Compared with previous years the quantity of condemned food shows a marked increase. This was due to the occurrence of burst water pipes in two shops, which resulted in extensive spoilage of food.

	cwts	qrs	lbs	oz.
Fish	-	-	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	-	-	2	10
Fruit	2	2	17	11
Meat	2	1	11	10
Milk	-	1	0	2
Soup	-	1	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee	-	-	2	0
Flour	-	2	0	0
Jam	-	-	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	-	-	17	0
Confectionery	4	1	3	7
Sugar	1	0	1	0
Cereals	-	-	9	7
Biscuits	-	-	11	12
Dessicated Coconut	-	1	18	0
Curry Powder	-	-	8	4
Other	-	-	7	11
Total	14	1	26	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

5. ICE CREAM

One additional shop was registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream during 1962. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream in the town is now 68 and one shop is registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream. All of the registered premises were visited during the year and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

SECTION F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Borough remained remarkably free from the notifiable infections during the year. In fact, only one notification was received during the whole twelve months. This concerned a case of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

Respiratory Tuberculosis	Added to Register, 1962		Removed from Register, 1962			Total No. on Register at 31.12.62
	New Cases	Transfers In	Cured	Died	Transfers Out	
Male	0	0	2	0	1	28
Female	1	1	1	1	2	25
Non Respiratory Tuberculosis	Added to Register, 1962		Removed from Register, 1962			Total No. on Register at 31.12.62
	New Cases	Transfers In	Cured	Died	Transfers Out	
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	9

The table above gives details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the close of 1962 and the changes which occurred during the year.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1-4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	7	Nil	Nil
Factories not included in first paragraph in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	45	37	3	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	9	Nil	Nil
Total	58	53	3	Nil

2

2. Cases in which defects were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	to H.M. Inspector	
1.	22	3.	4.	5.	6.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Table 2 continued)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
b. Unsuitable or defective	2	2	Nil	1	Nil
c. Not separate for sexes	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	4	4	Nil	3	Nil

PART VII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK
(Sections 110 & 111)

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing (Marking Apparel, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-

